

Board of 11 And \$100,000 Provided for Hylan Probe

Senate Resolutions on
Inquiries Into City
Regime and Charter Up
To-day or Wednesday

Miller Calls Rule
"Public Disgrace"

Powerful Tammany Lob-
by Works to Beat Move;
Gets Non-Partisan Aid;
Strenuous Fight Seen

ALBANY, April 4.—State Senator Clayton R. Lusk, President pro tem of the upper house, announced to-day that two resolutions, one for an investigation of the Hylan administration in New York and the other for a revision of the city charter to reduce the opportunity for graft, had been drafted and would be reported out on the floor of the Senate to-morrow on Wednesday.

The investigation resolution provides for an appropriation of \$100,000. Five Senators and six Assemblymen are to compose the investigating committee. For the work of charter revision an appropriation of \$25,000 is to be made. This committee is to consist of fifteen citizens to be appointed by the Governor.

Senator Lusk will name the five Senators who will be appointed to the graft investigation committee. Speaker H. Edmund Macdonald will appoint the six Assemblymen who will serve on this body.

Charter Inquiry May Last a Year
The graft investigation committee will be named first. Their investigation, when it touches upon charter defects, will be turned over to the charter revisionists, who will be called upon to report back their findings to the Legislature of 1922 and to the Legislature of 1923. It is the intention of Governor Miller that the charter investigation continue for more than a year so as to insure efficient work.

The Governor also said that the Police Department, with the right sort of a head, could amply cope with crime conditions in New York City. The Police Department and District Attorney Swann's office will be first investigated.

Governor Miller referred to conditions in New York City as "a public disgrace," and made it plain that nothing could prevent the Legislature from going after the grafters in the Hearst-Hylan-Tammany regime.

A powerful lobby made up largely of Tammany wire pullers, is hard at work to prevent the graft investigation from going through.

These men, through their alliances with others who are in politics for profit, are hoping that they may be able to block the investigation.

Lobby Strongest in Years
It must be admitted that this non-party lobby is the most powerful that has worked against the passage of any legislation here in years. They have powerful interests behind them, and they have some powerful friends.

These men, through their alliances with others who are in politics for profit, are hoping that they may be able to block the investigation.

Governor Miller, in discussing the power of investigation of New York City with newspaper correspondents, said:

"I think that an investigation of the structure and financial condition of the city of New York, the government of the city, the police department, the work of the revision of the charter, would be a highly desirable thing. Some things have been brought to my attention which lead me to think that an investigation on possibly broader lines than that might be productive of good."

Silent on Criminal Aspect
"Does that infer any irregularity that would mean a violation of penal statutes?" the Governor was asked. "I would not want to comment on that," he replied.

"Would the investigation be through an amendment to the executive law or by one of the resolutions, or a resolution appointing a charter committee?" he was asked. "I have not decided yet," he replied. "I do not feel like urging the power of investigation, but I have referred generally upon the Governor's recommendation in my message. I have felt like urging it further than that because many people think it is a power that might be productive of good."

Hog Island's \$10,000 Found; 25 Cts. Short

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The \$10,000 which disappeared from a safe at Hog Island on March 29 was found to-day hidden in a receptacle for waste paper in a hallway of an office building at the plant. It was said that only 25 cents was missing.

Shipping Board Secret Service men declared the money must have been placed there during the night. The sum was to have been used to pay off of the few remaining Shipping Board employees at Hog Island.

Stillman Must Pay \$62,500 to Wife in 30 Days

Three Installments Set by
Court Cover \$15,000 Ali-
mony, \$35,000 Counsel
Fees, \$12,500 Expenses

Referee to Fix Trial Date
Also to Name Place; Reputed
Confession and Beauvais
Notes Ignored in Ruling

Referee Daniel J. Gleason was instructed to fix a time and place for the resumption of the trial of the divorce suit of James A. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, under an order signed by Justice Morschauer, in Supreme Court, White Plains, yesterday. The order also directed the payment of \$62,500, alimony, expenses and counsel fees, to Mrs. Stillman in three installments at ten-day intervals.

This \$62,500 includes \$7,500 a month alimony for March and April, \$35,000 counsel fees and \$12,500 expenses. Records in the case, including the "confession" letter, so called, of Mrs. Anne U. Stillman to her husband, the seven letters declared to have been written by Fred Beauvais, "Indian guide," to Mrs. Stillman and supporting affidavits of both husband and wife remained sealed and were sent to Carmel, Putnam County, in care of Court Clerk Decker, to await the setting of the trial date by the referee.

Stillman May Appeal To-day
Nicoll, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan, representing Mr. Stillman, are expected to file an appeal to-day from the decision of Justice Morschauer on the alimony motion. The attorneys will set up two contentions, that the court erred in not considering exhibits A to H in arriving at his conclusions, and that the alimony award is excessive.

Exhibit A is the "hysterical" letter, as it has been termed, of Mrs. Stillman to her husband. Exhibits B to H are the reputed Beauvais letters to her.

As the time of filing appeal, Mr. Stillman's attorneys insisted that the Stillman's motion be granted, pending a ruling of the higher court. The form of the order signed by Justice Morschauer was arrived at after a long argument between John F. Brennan and U. Arthur Leve, representing Mrs. Stillman and Outbridge Horsey, speaking for Mr. Stillman. Justice Morschauer, several times, directed the attorneys to the words of the order. The court said he regarded it as a simple matter for opposing counsel to embody his rulings in affidavits.

The order, signed by Justice Morschauer, is awarded to Mrs. Stillman, as follows: Estelle Klee, Sophie Bartokoff, Hanna Johnson, Frank A. Evans, Frances Pinta, Evelyn Rutledge, William C. Groves, Walter J. Rutledge, (Continued on page five)

M. D.'s Sea Radio Cures Man Ill on Another Ship

Freighter's Wireless Calls in Aid
of Engineer Fill Air With
Proffered Remedies

The master of the United States Shipping Board's freighter West Hembree had a sick engineer on his hands. He had sent a wireless call to the nearest ship, and the chief of the ship, which was on the coast, came down with acute indigestion or acute appendicitis. He did know, however, that he was out in mid-Atlantic with no medicine man on board, and he appealed for aid by radio.

Every vessel within call sent in advice and prescriptions. The skipper got so many of the latter that he hardly knew where to begin in his ministrations for the sufferer.

Dr. Michael Lanza, of the United States Mail steamship Pocahontas, which arrived here yesterday, sent a remedy by radio, but he did not know until the next day whether or not it had been employed. It was used, however, and the freighter's skipper replied twenty hours later saying: "Engineer all right now. Thanks. Will remember you in our prayers."

Get the habit of reading the Want Ad columns of the Tribune daily. They contain many items of interest.—Adv.

Rich Widow Vanishes on Leaving Auto

Family and Police Hunt
for Mrs. W. B. Rankine,
Missing Since Friday;
Wore Valuable Jewels

Chauffeur Waits at
Bridge Approach

Missing Woman, Reputed
Worth Over Million,
Had Suffered Breakdown

Mrs. William Birch Rankine, formerly Annette K. Norton, wealthy and socially prominent, whose fortune is understood to be more than \$1,000,000, left her automobile for some unexplained reason last Friday evening at the Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue approach to the Queensboro Bridge. Since then she has not been seen by any of her family or friends.

The aid of the police and private detective agencies has been enlisted by the family in their effort to find the missing woman, who is forty years of age. Several years ago Mrs. Rankine suffered a nervous breakdown, and as a consequence of this she was for a time subject to fainting spells.

Benjamin Norton, a brother, who is connected with the Guaranty Trust Company, expressed a fear yesterday that his sister had suffered another of these attacks. He directed an unsuccessful canvass of hospitals and city institutions in the hope of finding her. It is believed by Mr. Norton and those who are aiding him in the search, that Mrs. Rankine may have been picked up by well intentioned persons, who realized that she was ill and, perhaps, temporarily irresponsible.

Directed Chauffeur to Wait
Mrs. Rankine lived in a small apartment at 14 East Sixtieth Street. She devoted a certain part of her time to statistical work for the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Friday afternoon, according to her chauffeur, she directed him to drive her to Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Her family can think of no reason for her going there, but she left the car and told the chauffeur to wait.

As she started away from the machine the policeman stationed at the bridge approach told the chauffeur he could not wait there as it would impede traffic. The man then parked his car a few hundred feet away in the park.

But his mistress did not return. She had previously told the chauffeur that she would wait to go as usual for her dinner, instructing him to be at her door at 8 o'clock.

When she disappeared Mrs. Rankine was clad in black, for she was in mourning. Her hat was a mannish gray cloth affair, which she wore well down on her head. Her gloves, shoes and suit were all black. She wore a small watch suspended from her neck and besides her wedding ring wore two diamond and a ruby and the other with two sapphires and a diamond.

Mrs. Rankine is the daughter of Edward Kingsley Norton, of Buffalo. She was married in February, 1905. Her husband, who was much older than she, had given up his law practice to realize the dream of harnessing the Niagara's waterpower. He was the founder of the Niagara Falls Power Company and its vice-president. In Niagara Falls they call him the father of the town.

His family was well known in that part of the state. Delancy Rankine, a brother, is prominent in the business and social life of Buffalo. Another brother, Harold, is an attorney at 66 Broadway.

Husband's Death Sudden
Seven months after his marriage Mr. Rankine died while he and his bride were in Franconia, N. H. His death was due to pneumonia and was sudden. It was a profound shock to Mrs. Rankine, and two years ago she suffered another in the death of her mother, from which her friends believe she never fully recovered.

After Mr. Rankine's death she had lived with her brother and mother, first in Buffalo and then at a summer home which she bought in New Canaan, Conn., until 1917, when she moved to the New York apartment. In 1915 her brother married Miss Mary Clare Mullally, daughter of the Rev. Francis P. Mullally, of Pelham, and sister of William C. Groves, an advertising man of 118 Broadway.

Mrs. Rankine was matron of honor at the wedding. When her brother died she decided to live in Pelham Manor. Mrs. Rankine and her mother came lonely in their home in Connecticut and moved to New York.

Her friends saw her seldom and always in the deepest mourning.

Name Like a Sneeze Earns Mr. Pertusio Punch on Nose

Andrew Pertusio, of 1717 Bleeker Street, Ridgewood, Queens, walked down Seneca Avenue in that community yesterday, apparently ejaculating his surname explosively at brief intervals. In reality, he was sneezing.

As Joseph Sage, of 1718 Himrod Street, who was walking just ahead of him, realized at once.

Rumors of General Election in England

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 4.—There are persistent rumors that a general election will be called by the railway and transport workers join the coal miners in their strike. This would enable the public to express its approval or disapproval of the course of Premier Lloyd George and the government.

Bills Signed Making Police Dry Enforcers

Governor Declares Local
Department With Proper
Head Can Clamp Lid
Tight on Liquor Traffic

Calls N. Y. City Disgrace

ALBANY, April 4.—New York State this afternoon joined hands with the Federal government in the effort to stamp out the illicit sale of liquors with an alcoholic content of more than one-half of 1 per cent, when Governor Miller signed the two Mullan-Gage bills, providing for state dry enforcement. The new laws become effective at once.

One enacts as a state law the principal provisions of the Volstead act, while the other provides for dry enforcement by officers of the various localities. The Governor also approved the Mullan-Gage bill which gives those who become ill as the result of drinking liquors the right to institute action against those who sold, or gave them the stuff. In the event of death the heirs at law may sue.

In signing the bills Governor Miller said that it is likely that an amendment will be introduced to the dry enforcement act which would permit prosecuting officers in New York City to bring dry violators to trial in the Court of Special Sessions without a jury, instead of trying such cases by indictment before juries in the Court of General Sessions.

Calls Difficulty Imaginary
The suggestion for this amendment was proposed at the hearing on the three bills before Governor Miller in the Executive Chamber at noon to-day. At that time it was said that the court calendars in New York City are so crowded that it would take considerable time to reach the cases and would delay the trial of important criminal cases. It also was asserted that, because a large percentage of the population of New York City is opposed to the dry law it might be difficult to find juries which would return convictions.

Governor Miller in answer to these arguments said he realized that certain difficulties exist, but that he believed the major part of these difficulties are largely imaginary.

The Governor, when he announced he had signed the dry enforcement bill, was asked if he had any comment to make—if in his opinion prohibition is a good thing.

"There is no way of checking water after it has gone over the dam," was his reply. "Would you care to say what you think of the result of these enforcement measures?" was the next question.

"I am not a prophet," he replied. "I have said that the way to find out whether or not the people really want a bad law is to enforce it, instead of violating it. I do not say whether this law is good or bad."

Those who oppose state dry enforcement were not represented at the hearing on the bills this noon. The only argument against the bills was made by the enforcement situation in New York City. Governor Miller declared himself satisfied that the manner of enforcement of the law in New York City is both practical and desirable if police heads "treat it on the level."

In the course of his remarks he referred to the situation in New York City, which he characterized as "a public disgrace." He expressed assurance that the police officers of the City of New York, with the right head, are a body of men who would terminate existing conditions.

"I know," he said, "that people say this is simply an opportunity presented to the police officer to levy tribute. I have a higher opinion of the police officials of the City of New York. (Continued on page eighteen)

Britain Ready To Seize and Work Mines

Government Said to Have
Decided Upon Military
Steps, With Almost Un-
limited Operating Power

Program Covers
Rails and Ships

Admiralty Cancels All
Leave; Strikers Eject
Workers From the Pits

LONDON, April 4. (By The Associated Press).—The signs to-night point to the dispute between the coal miners and the government drifting in the direction of the most serious industrial crisis in recent years.

There are rumors that the government has decided upon certain military steps, which are likely still further to inflame the miners, while further emergency regulations will be issued in accordance with orders in council giving the various government departments almost unlimited power to take possession of mines, lands, buildings, works, gas, electric and water supplies, food and forage and to requisition all kinds of transport, including tramways and light railways, to close ports, harbors, control shipping and cargoes, fix prices of coal and prohibit or regulate the sale and supply of motor fuel.

Much may depend upon the attitude of the government as revealed by the debate in the House of Commons, which Premier Lloyd George has announced for to-morrow. Wednesday will be the critical day, deciding whether the other sections of the triple alliance—the railway and transport workers—will strike in support of the miners.

Admiralty Cancels Leave
It is announced that the Admiralty has cancelled all leave.

The Prince of Wales, on the advice of the government, has cancelled his proposed visit to Norwich Wednesday. Premier Lloyd George told the House of Commons to-day, in answer to a question, that the British government was not desirous of investing every suggestion to see if a solution of the coal strike may not be found.

The Prime Minister declared he was fully alive to the importance of giving every assistance possible and said that he hoped within twenty-four hours the Commons would have an opportunity to discuss the question fully.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a Cabinet committee meeting to-night, those in attendance including Sir Robert S. Horne, Sir Eric Geddes and T. J. Macnamara, to discuss the situation, which also was considered by the Parliamentary Labor party in consultation with the miners' leaders.

Alliance May Delay Action
The balance of opinion to-night is that the triple alliance will refrain from the declaration of a general strike until it is certain that attempts at a peaceful settlement are hopeless.

The press still is clinging to the hope that peace negotiations will be initiated for control first for May 30, instead of March 31, thereby giving time for discussion and arrangement of the wages question and the education of the miners to the local industrial position here and abroad.

The railwaymen strongly favor a strike, on the ground that when the railways are taken out of government control a similar situation may arise, and unless they support the miners' support should they need it at that time.

Moderate opinion is concentrating in favor of the suggestion offered on Saturday by Alfred Biddell, Coalition Unionist, that the so-called de-control bill should be rescinded and the time limit for control fixed for May 30, instead of March 31, thereby giving time for discussion and arrangement of the wages question and the education of the miners to the local industrial position here and abroad.

John Robert Clynes and Arthur Henderson, the most independent of the Liberals, intend to press this suggestion upon the government to-morrow.

Subsidy on Public Opposed
It is believed that the government will not accede to this suggestion, and that the Premier will base his position upon the simple proposition that it is impossible for the country in the present state of its finances to bear any further burden in the form of a subsidy to the miners.

The anti-government press openly accuses Premier Lloyd George of trying to maneuver the Labor party into a false position, whereby he could appeal to the country against the labor policy of the government.

These newspapers recall the Prime Minister's recent attack on the revolutionary and socialistic tendencies of the Labor party, and they appeal to the labor leaders, especially the miners, to abandon the extreme policy of wrecking the mines by flooding and refusing all discussion of the mine owners' proposals. By their present attitude, the papers say, they are only playing into the Premier's hands.

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 4. Disagreement broke out in the coal fields to-day, when strikers (Continued on next page)

Congress to Pass Knox Peace Plan at Once, But Stand Firm With Allies

Attitude of U. S. Defined in Note
State Department Sent to Berlin

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary of State Hughes's communication to Berlin, embodying the attitude of the United States government toward the payment of Germany's war bill, made public here to-day, reads:

"The American government is pleased to note in the informal memorandum of Dr. Simons the unequivocal expression on the part of the German government of its desire to afford reparation up to the limit of German ability to pay. This government stands with the governments of the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war, and therefore morally bound to make reparation, so far as may be possible.

"The recognition of this obligation, implied in the memorandum of Dr. Simons, seems to the government of the United States the only sound basis on which can be built a firm and just peace under which the various nations of Europe can achieve once more economic independence and stability. This government believes that it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons a sincere desire on the part of the German government to reopen negotiations with the Allies on a new basis and hopes that such negotiations, once resumed, may lead to a prompt settlement which will at the same time satisfy the just claims of the Allies and permit Germany hopefully to renew its productive activities."

Resolution Will Be Introduced When Session Opens; Adoption With
Harding Approval Sure

Hughes Answers
Note From Berlin

Hope for Prompt Settlement of "Just Claims of Allies" Is Expressed

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Knox resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end will be introduced as soon as the extra session of Congress opens. It will be passed with the support of the Harding Administration. The measure will carry as an amendment the famous Section 5 of the Knox resolution of June 10, 1919, which commits the United States, if the necessity arises, to cooperate for the defense of civilization.

Rene Viviani, special envoy of the French government to the United States, has been advised that the resolution will be put through and he has so informed his government. He has informed Paris also that the United States will not enter the League of Nations. M. Viviani, according to good authority, is reconciled to this situation and is convinced that America's desire to end the technical state of war is not inspired by any desire to give aid to Germany. The French envoy has not obtained the results he had hoped for from his mission, but he is well satisfied with the American program, because he is convinced that it is not antagonistic to the Allies.

Reply to Berlin Made Public
As indicative of the exact attitude of the Harding Administration—formulated, however, prior to the visit of M. Viviani here—the State Department to-day made public Secretary Hughes's note to Loring Dresel, American Commissioner in Berlin, in which the United States government expressed pleasure at Germany's unequivocally expressed desire "to afford reparation up to the limit of German ability to pay." The note, which was an answer to a memorandum handed to Dr. Dresel recently by the German Foreign Minister, said that the recognition by Germany of her responsibility for the war and her moral obligation therefore to make reparation, which was implied in Dr. Simons's memorandum, seems to the American government "the only sound basis on which can be built a firm and just peace." The note added that the United States "believes that it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons a sincere desire on the part of the German government to reopen negotiations with the Allies on a new basis."

A paraphrase of the German statement also was made public by the State Department. The reply did not refer to proposals made in the German statement for an international loan, the assumption by Germany of Allied indebtedness to foreign countries (the United States and the League of Nations labor and materials in the reconstruction of devastated France).

Conflicting Rumors Settled
Washington has been alive for days with conflicting reports as to what would be done with reference to the Knox resolution and the League of Nations covenant. To-day it became quite plain what the procedure would be. President Harding, it is now known, has no intention of supporting a plan so get the United States to enter the league. As for the Knox resolution, declaring peace with Germany, he is not opposed to it, although he wants it to be the action of a civil body, and he has no doubt that this country stands with the Allies.

Senator Knox and M. Viviani, who had a three-hour conference Sunday afternoon, understood the views of each other fully. M. Viviani has been told that this country is not willing, because of the effect on domestic conditions, to allow the technical state of war to continue, especially since Great Britain and France are resuming diplomatic relations with Germany. M. Viviani has also been told that this attitude is in no sense hostile to France.

M. Viviani, moreover, has said to some of his American auditors that he is not opposed to the Knox resolution, and that he is fully satisfied with the attitude of this country in desiring, on the one hand, to end the technical state of war and being ready, on the other hand, to demand civil action against such an outrage as that which was begun by Germany in 1914.

Follows Colombian Treaty
The procedure with respect to the Knox resolution will be that Senator Knox will present it as soon as the session opens. It will be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee and reported favorably. It is understood that all the Republicans, with perhaps one exception, will support it. It cannot come up in the Senate until the body has disposed of the Colombian treaty, which has agreed to vote on it in eight days from the time of the opening of the session, but as soon as the Colombian treaty has been voted on it may be expected the Knox resolution will be considered.

The much-discussed Section 5 which will be offered as a part of the Knox resolution was presented by Senator Knox originally as Section 5 of the resolution of June 10, 1919, which was

Reds Order Trade Envoys
To Incite Revolt Abroad

Missions Cloak for Terrorist
Propaganda, Document Attributed to Lenine Says

LONDON, April 5 (Tuesday).—An undated document purporting to contain secret, detailed instructions from Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, ordering Soviet trade missions abroad to stir up revolution is published to-day by The Times.

The document, which is signed "Bukharin, Hesenin, for Third International executive," and "Pavlov-Veltman, director of the council of action for propaganda in the East," says in part: "Trade relations must always serve for Communistic propaganda. Their primary object is spreading discontent among workers and soldiers and preparing strikes and disturbances. The point of a state guaranty should always be raised at the end of negotiations with foreign firms. The guaranty would not be forthcoming and thus the firms would be obliged to refuse the orders. This would furnish a useful basis for stirring up discontent among the workers."

Soviet delegates are further instructed by the communication to stay at the best hotels and spare no expense; also to make efforts to "buy" the press. Special attention is called to the importance of arming workers to serve as a nucleus for fighting units.